Numb. CXLIV.] THE [APRIL 25, 1789

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price Six-Pence.] SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1789. [VOL. III.

BY virtue of an Alias Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, in Pittſburgh, on Monday the twenty ſeventh day of next April, the following lands, viz.

One hundred and fifty four acres, more or leſs, ſituated on both ſides of Pitt road, about four miles from Pittſburgh adjoining the manor on the weſt.

Two hundred and forty acres, more or leſs, adjoining the above deſcribed tract on the eaſt.

Two hundred and thirty five acres, more or leſs, about ſix miles from Pittſburgh, adjoining lands of James Milegan and others.

One hundred and ſeventy two acres, more or leſs, about three miles from Pittſburgh, adjoining lands of Samuel Sample and others.

Two hundred and ſeventy ſeven acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Hempfie'd townſhip, adjoining lands of Robert Meek and others.

Three hundred and ſeventy nine acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Hempfield townſhip, adjoining lands of William Graham and others,

Three hundred and one acres, more or leſs, ſituate on the waters of Sawickly, adjoining lands of David Franks and others.

Three hundred and forty acres, more or leſs, ſituate on the north ſide of Youghiogany river, at the mouth of Long Run.

Six hundred and ſeventy acres, more or leſs, ſituate on the north ſide of Youghiogany river, including Port Royal. Taken in execution as the property of William Thompſon, deceaſed, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

March 31ſt, 1789.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED laſt evening from Fort Franklin, on French Creek, Six Soldiers, belonging to cap ain Heart's company, 1ſt United States regiment, viz.

Samuel Patterſon, Daniel Philips, William Gates, Horace Dunlap, John Dunlap, and John Lyon. Patterſon is a native of Ireland, 26 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair and fair complexion. Philips is a native of Connecticut, 21 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion. Gates, a native of Connecticut, 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, dark hair, dark complexion. H. Dunlap a native of Connecticut, 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, dark hair and dark complexion. J. Dunlap, of Connecticut, 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark hair and fair complexion. Lyon is a native of Maſſachuſetts, 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, light hair and fair complexion.

Whoever takes up ſaid deſerters, and ſecures them in any gaol, or delivers them at any poſt or garriſon of the United States; ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either, and reaſonable expences.

E. FROTHINGHAM, lieut. com.

Fort Franklin, March 26. 1789

STRAYED from Mr John Ormſby's place, oppoſite this town, about two months ago, a light bay HORSE, three years old this ſpring, ſtrong made, 15 hands high, has no particular mark, large head and feet, long tail, has been chewed boſly at the end by a calf, is a natural trotter; ſaid horſe was at Mr. Metzger's full-houſe about ſix weeks ago. Whoever can give the ſubſcriber information ſo that he may get him again, ſhall receive One Dollar Reward, or Two Dollars if brought to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, paid by

THOMAS GREENOUGH.

April 7, 1789

THE public are hereby informed, that the Truſtees of Pittſburgh Academy, have engaged George Welch to act as teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his inſtructions at Pittſburgh, on Monday the 13th of April, inſtant. Thoſe who may wiſh to have their children inſtructed in the Learned Languages, Engliſh, and the Mathematicks are invited to improve the preſent opportunity,

R. GALBRAITH, Sec'y.

April 2, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me directed will be expoſed to public ſale in Pittſburgh, on Monday the twenty-ſeventh day of next April, an elegant and commodious blue frame Houſe and Lot, with very convenient out houſes, ſituate in the town of Pittſburgh, between Market, Second and Front ſtreets, adjoining Andrew Watſon's lot on which he now lives. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM PERRY, Sheriff.

March 29, 1789.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that the houſe and lot of ground in Pittſburgh, between Market, Second, and Front ſtreets, advertiſed by William Perry, eſquire, ſheriff of Weſtmoreland county, to be ſold on the 27th of this inſtant, April, as the property of Alexander Fowler, is not the property of ſaid Alexander, but belongs to the ſubſcriber, as will fully appear by a deed of conveyance executed by the ſaid Alexander to the ſubſcriber, bearing date the 28th January, 1785, and recorded in Weſtmoreland county. All perſons are therefore hereby forwarned not to purchaſe the premiſes the property of the ſaid Alexander, as I have and ſhall continue to hold and contend for the poſſeſſion and property thereof, in full confidence that my title is good, and not to be affected by any ſuch ſale.

G. FOWLER.

Pittſburgh, April 13, 1789.

THE ſubſcriber, is opening a large aſſortment of GOODS, which he intends to ſell at his Store here, for caſh or produce, particularly hemp and barley.-- Among other articles he has a great aſſortment of

STATIONARY,

As Paper of different kinds, and Books to the extent of many Hundred Volumes, on Divinity, Hiſtory, Voyages, &c. All perſons indebted to him, are deſired immediatly to pay up their accounts, or he will be obliged to put them in ſuit.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittſburgh, April 9, 1789

N B. He has a good Horſe for ſale.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, Wednesday, March 11, 1789.

UPON conſideration of the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Weſtmoreland county, containing complaints of oppreſſive conduct in the prothonotary of ſaid county,

Reſolved, That previous to councils going into an inveſtigation of the complaints againſt the ſaid prothonotary, the complainants be directed to furniſh to the board in writing, the particular charges alluded to in their petition, and the evidence they have to adduce in ſupport thereof.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,

For Charles Biddle, ſec'y.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has ſundry PLACES to rent to croppers, &c. immediately, on his fine concerns on the ſouth ſide of the Monongahela, near Pittſburgh; thoſe who may have occaſion for places near the river, will pleaſe apply in time to the ſubſcriber at his houſe in Pittſburgh, and know the terms, which ſhall be moderate.

The ſubſcriber has likewiſe his Brick Yard to rent, on part of the above land.---- There is ſome clay raiſed ſince laſt year, with large water ponds, and floors ready made; fire wood and pit-coal may be raiſed near the works. The rent ſhall be very moderate, to thoſe that will undertake to carry on the buſineſs entirely at their own expence.

Given under my hand at Pittſburgh, this 28th day of March, 1789.

JOHN ORMSBY.

Gleanings from late London Papers.

ENGLISH HISTORY.

THE hiſtory of this country for the laſt thouſand years, points out the year *eighty-eight* in every country within that time, as a remarkable æra. The following ſelection of facts, while it eſtabliſhes this poſition, cannot fail of being entertaining.

788-- Daniſh Invaſion.

In the year 781 the Danes firſt invaded England, in a large body. At the cloſe of the preceding ſummer, a few Daniſh adventurers landed, but they were not formidable till about the middle of the year 788, when they made a deſcent in military array, and waged war againſt the Saxon monarchs.

888--Eſtabliſhment of a Militia and Navy.

Alfred the great, who will ever be the boaſt of this country, in 888 laid the foundation of engliſh glory. He divided the country into hundreds and tythings; he ordained that his people ſhould be armed and regiſtered; he aſſigned them a regular rotation of duty, and formed, for the firſt time, a militia for the defence of the Kingdom; which is, indeed the only conſtitutional defence the people ought to acknowledge in times of peace. His marine was formed on the ſame wiſe principles, and, as Hume obſerves, "the whole kingdom was like one great garriſon."

In this year, Alfred launched the firſt ſhips of force ever conſtructed in England, by means whereof he ſubdued the Danes, and protected that commerce it was ſo much his object to eſtabliſh with the neighbouring nations.

988...Daniſh Depredations.

This year is not made remarkable beyond any other of the reign of Ethelred; during which it was the practice of the monarchs of Denmark, to land and require large tributes of money.

1088...Civil War.

William Ruſus, was in the year 1088, called to protect his right to the throne by arms. Odo, biſhop of Bayeux, with the earl of Kent, and large bodies of the Engliſh nobility, appeared in the field in favor of Robert, William's elder brother. This conſpiracy was not quelled till a great number of lives were loſt; it ended, however, in a treaty between Robert and William, that the ſurvivor of thoſe two, ſhould poſſeſs both the duchy of Normandy and the crown of England.

1188...Cruſades.

On the 21ſt of January, 1188, Henry IId. of England, met Philip of France near Giſors, and kiſſe

thecross, in confirmation of their intentions of uniting in the Crusades, against the Saracens. All Europe was incited by their example, to assist in the holy wars which were, for the first time, thus set on foot.

Towards the close of this year, the French king excited prince Richard of England to revolt against his father, which occasioned a general disturbance thro' the land. The army of Richard was so formidable, that the good old king was compelled to submit to the terms his son proposed.

1288...Punishment of the Judges.

Edward I, in this year took a review of the conduct of his judges; and in the succeeding one called a parliament, before whom he made a representation of the abuses they had made of their high trust. They were brought to trial, and all, except two, who were clergymen, were convicted of taking bribes: the amount of the fines levied on them, is, as Hume observes, "an argument of their guilt; being above one hundred thousand marks, an immense sum in those days, and sufficient to defray the charges of an expensive war between the two great nations. The king afterwards made the new judges swear they would take no bribes!"

1388...Insurrection of the Lords.

According to Hume, on the third of February 1388, the lords appeared at London, with an army of 40,000 men, and obliged the king, Richard II. to summon a parliament; before whom five of his state ministers were impeached and found guilty of high treason: two of them, sir Nicholas Brambre, and sir Robert Tresilian, were executed. The judges who were seized at the beginning of the insurrection were banished, and the king compelled to renew his coronation oath, and pass a general pardon.

1488...Insurrection of the People.

After the rebellion of the preceding year, in which Lambert Simuel was made an instrument, was suppressed, a violent insurrection broke out in the north. In September 1448, it appeared most terrifying to Henry VII. The commissioners deputed to collect a tax the king required, were violently opposed, and the earl of Northumberland interfering, the people, headed by sir John Egremond, flew to arms, attacked the earl in his own castle, and killed him; and it was with difficulty the rebellion was quelled.

1588...Spanish Armada

The Spaniards sent out their great armada this year, to invade England; but meeting first with a violent storm, and afterwards being attacked by the English navy, and their vessels destroyed by our fire ships, they returned home in disgrace, and left England the triumphant power.

1688...Revolution.

On the 28 of January 1688, the commons resolved, "That king James II having endeavoured to subvert the constitution, by breaking the original contract between king and people; and having violated the fundamental laws, and withdrawn himself out of the kingdom. hath abdicated the government, and that the throne is thereby vacant;" which resolution being confirmed by lords, the prince of Orange was in consequence invited over: who acknowledged the rights of the subject, and received the crown.

1788...Declaratory Act, &c.

The present year is marked by an innovation in the constitution, which the protests of the peers have pointedly noticed. A military force is in the power of the crown, over which the parliament has not that check, which the constitution demands. The revenues of the East-India company may now be applied by the servants of the crown to support an army for purposes the most oppressive and arbitrary!

The trial of Warren Hastings, esquire, late governor general of the East Indies, may be also noticed as a remarkable event; were it for nothing more, than that none of the crown lawyers are found assisting the prosecution; although the trial is on the impeachment of the commons of England.

American News.

BOSTON, March 28.

WE are told, that orders have been issued by his excellency, our worthy governor, to colonel Tyler, commandant of the first troop of horse in Suffolk division, to hold his troop in readiness to escort his excellency the vice president of the United States, when he shall set out for the seat of the federal government.

His excellency the governor has been pleased, by and with the advice of council, to appoint Thursday the second day of May next, to be observed as a day of Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer, throughout this commonwealth.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) March 14.

At a town meeting of the freemen of the town of Providence, legally assembled on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1789, the following instructions to their deputies in the general assembly were read, approved and voted, viz.

To John Jencks, Jabez Bowen, and William Barton, esquires, and Dr. Amos Throop.

Gentlemen,

Eleven states having acceded to and fully ratified the new constitution, and the government of those states under that system being completely organized and in full operation, a new æra in the political affairs of this country has taken place. The situation of the state of Rhode Island in this conjuncture is perfectly novel, and in the apprehension of your constituents, extremely critical. Separated, as are, from the states which compose the present union we stand perfectly alone, unconnected with any state or sovereignty on earth, As we can claim no right to the flag of the United States, our commerce and navigation are deprived of national protection. The benefit of commercial treaties, formed by European nations with the United States, will no longer be extended to the citizens of Rhode Island, All trade with the new confederated States will probably soon be interdicted to the citizens of this state, except on the footing of foreigners, and of course on the payment of exorbitant duties. Subjected to these injurious restrictions and disadvantages, our commerce and navigation, already extremely embarrassed, must be annihilated; and the ports of the state of Rhode Island, which but a few years since were crouded with shipping, will afford shelter only to a few fishing craft. The loss of our commerce will inevitably be attended with the most ruinous consequences to agriculture and manufactures. To this stage of degradation and wretchedness will this state in all probability be reduced, should the legislature persist in refusing to call a state convention for adopting the new constitution. Indeed in the apprehension of your constituents, a perseverance in this refusal will endanger the very existence of the state. Should the state again negative the calling a convention, your constituents are justly persuaded that some of their fellow citizens will apply for the protection of the new government to be extended to their trade and navigation under such discriminations as the wisdom of Congress may suggest Your constituents anticipate the most ruinous consequences, both to the state and individuals, in a continuance of our separation from the other states. We most ardently wish that this state may soon be reunited with her late sister states, under a form of government calculaced to promote their mutual welfare and prosperity. As this state was deprived of a voice in the organization of the new constitution, we are the more solicitous that we have some agency in the revision and amendment of it, which probably will soon take place, not in a national convention, as some have supposed, but in the Congress, in the first instance, who will form and propose the amendments to the state legislatures, and by them in the second, on whom it will be incumbent to ratify or reject the amendments proposed. Impressed with these sentiments, anxious for a revision with the other states, and dreading the ruinous consequences of a separation from them, we do again enjoin it upon you, to use every legal and constitutional means in your power, at the present session, to obtain a legislative act for the calling immediately a convention of delegates for the several towns in this state, for the purpose of deciding on the new constitution.

Viewing, as we do, a further continuance of the law, making the paper bills a tender in payment of specie contracts at par, in the form and manner as it is now established, to be abominable wicked and unjust we do again instruct you, as we have done repeatedly before, to exert your influence, at the present session to obtain a repeal or alteration of that unrighteous law. The paper bills are passing at 12 for 1 in specie, and as the legislature have declared the state debt to be cancelled, we hope and trust the General Assembly, in their wisdom, will be induced to put it out of the power of dishonest debtors, any longer to persecute and distress their honest creditors. It is well known that the legislature of Massachusetts and Connecticut have placed the citizens of this state, in respect to the collection of debts due from the inhabitants of those states, nearly in the condition of outlaws. The tenor of these acts, which are no less disgraceful than injurious to the good citizens of this state, are such, that they are both to cease and determine the moment the tender is repealed with us. This must have additional weight with our legislature to induce a repeal of tender act. Gentlemen, your constituents having the fullest confidence in your zeal and abilities, rest assured that no endeavors will be wanting on your part, to effect those important objects which make the subject matter of these instructions

A true copy,

Witness, Daniel Cooke, town-clerk.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

The time approaches, says a correspondent, which will bid fair to realize the wishes of free and enlightened Americans. That body, which is justly looked to as our political sheet anchor, will soon proceed to business. Expectation rendered doubly keen by a long series of disappointments, will, it is reasonably hoped, be shortly gratified; and the blessings of good government reward the patient sufferings of patriotism. After a long night of political apprehension we behold the dawn of national happiness; and have reason to hope, that the few clouds, which are still visible in our atmosphere, will vanish in a short time. But however laudable our hopes, we ought in some degree to repress them; nor indulge fancy to govern, when the calmest investigation is necessary. Every man, who acknowleges, that much is required from the new government, must reflect, that time alone can mature its deliberations. The dignity and welfare of a great empire are at stake; and our grand legislature is doubtless aware, that its first steps will be declaratory of its progress. The heart of every citizen in the union is anxiously intent on the decisions of this august body; the eyes of the governors of the earth are fixed on its proceedings; and the great Legislator of the Universe is ready to bestow those blessings, which wisdom and integrity shall merit.

Unanimity, says a correspondent, is the very soul of happiness in a people: without this there can be no harmony in society; but the dissonant voices of discord and anarchy will triumph over every other consideration. When the people of a state or city are led by selfish and interested parties, there is an end to all concord, at least as long as the baleful effects of such parties exist; and they not only generally forget, or rather are blind to the common forms of honor and civility, but even to humanity itself: they banish reason from their minds, and cherish in her place the dæmons of slander and discord, with all their concomitant evils. Instead of diffusing brotherly love, and promoting a mutual exchange of kind office, they seek every means in their power to counteract the designs and wishes of those who happen not to agree with them in opinion; and so great is this uncharitable action at this day, that many will sacrifice not only their own interest, but even their peace of mind, to the attainment of some insignificant object, by which they could derive neither good nor evil; but in the accomplishment of which they would rejoice exceedingly, as having brought a disappointment on those whom they wished to trample under their feet. On the contrary, when a society is bound by unanimity, love, charity and benevolence, are the predominant passions, and, like a perfect and well toned instrument, act in such an unison as never fails to diffuse peace, joy and happiness to all around; and where such an unison is found, there is discovered the place of benevolence and brotherly love, that of smiling concord desirable riches, and true respectability of character.

With this amazing difference, which would a candid and tranquil mind not chuse? It is not impossible for us to be unanimous; but (our correspondent proceeds) it is the unhappy lot for New York to be divided; well would it have been for her had she not been rent so much by parties; and it is acknowledged, that had those parties only existed among individuals, the consequences that we now dread would have been avoided. From the cells of hot-headed partizans, the flame of those injurious divisions spread to our citizens, and from them to the very persons whom we are taught to consider as the fathers and protectors of our country; from whose sufferings consequences have resulted, as, it is feared, we shall have cause to lament.

Those who are invested with the power of making laws, and of securing obedience to them, says our correspondent, ought to be particularly careful to set good examples to the societies they govern. The body of the people, it is allowed, suffer deeply. They possess, however, in general enough to distinguish between honesty and dishonesty, and may be induced to impute to treachery those designs or actions, which their rulers wish to cover with the name of policy When a system of political conduct is pursued, which is at first mysterious, and afterwards violent and tyrannical, can we not justly conclude, that too many individuals will imitate the example of their superiors? Should it be wondered at, if amongst such a people, honesty should be regarded as weakness, and the most consummate dissimulation be preferred to open and generous conduct? More than one nation in Europe can this day furnish us with proofs, that a tyrannical

can readily [illegible] treachery through a nation, and that the rack and other cruel punishments, have been the fruitful parents of blind revenge and insatiable cruelty in the middling and lower classes. Where the rulers of a nation are ready to take advantages arising from the misfortunes of another, may they not be compared to the villain, who plunders his fellow citizen, when his house is in flames? Learn then, ye rulers of the world! by whatever titles ye may be dignified, to consult the welfare of your respective countries by obeying the dictates of sincerity and virtue. Posterity will then have cause to bless your memory; and mankind will derive greater advantages from your candour and plain dealing, than from all the codes and treatises, which ingenuity has labored to form, and sophistry to misinterpret.

EDINBURGH, March 23.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, March 9

"The late surprising occurrence at Dr. Thorn's in New Hackinsack, will, I believe, in some degree, re-establish the opinion, that there has been, and still is such a thing as wizards and witches, notwithstanding the idea has been long thrown aside by even the vulgar. You have doubtless heard the story of that unfortunate girl; the sad disaster which has befallen her, excites the curiosity of every one, and numbers are constantly flocking to see her, from twenty miles round. Scarce a stage passes, without stopping at the doctor's, although he lives several miles from the main road. The neighbouring divines attend her constantly; they minute the most essential part of what occurs daily, and will, perhaps, commit it to the press. Many ways have been tried to relieve her from the agitated state in which she appears, but to no purpose; the knocking still continues, accompanied with a rumbling noise, and moving of the furniture. It is supposed by some, that she is bewitched by a Hessian servant of the doctor's, whose conduct for some time past has been very singular; he was lately brought to an examination, on which occasion his behavior greatly heightened the suspicion; since then, his precipitate departure seems to confirm it."

Pittsburgh, April 25,

A report being circulated the beginning of this week, that the Indians had killed a white man who was working at capt. James O Hara's sawmill, about one mile from this town, on the opposite side of the Alleghany river - It is with singular pleasure we can contradict it, and assure the public that no circumstance whatever has happened, that could give the least ground for such a propagation.

An attempt was made on Tuesday night last to rob the store of Elliot, Williams and Co. but the villains being fortunately discovered, made off without completing their design: the inhabitants of this town should keep a watchful eye, as there is at present a number of very suspicious characters about it.

INVITATION TO EMIGRANTS.

This country offers at present the most unbounded encouragement to the artificer and labourer. Every office except that of the president of the United States, is open to the meanest and most indigent emigrant, if he possesses talents, industry and virtue to assist his progress.

The reward which the mechanic meets with is greater than at any former period. One pair of shoes which costs 11s. 3d. will buy 180 lb. of wheat, which will furnish 120lb. flour; the shoes will also procure more than 60lb. of good beef or pork. The necessaries of life are uncommonly low, and the workmanship of the industrious artisan, whether shoemaker, carpenter, taylor, or smith, is most amply and deservedly rewarded. We want people, we want sober and diligent tradesmen; hatters, button makers, rope makers, weavers, &c, will be more welcome, and will essentially promote our prosperity. We should employ our own workmen rather than foreigners, those of our own town or county in preference to those at a distance from us. I wish this state would give a bounty of forty shillings to every mechanic or labourer who arrives in it from Europe. Population and industry are the true causes of national greatness.

From a BOSTON PAPER.

[illegible] would people have thought some centuries ago, to have been told of a country, where notwithstanding the laws were expressly against robbery and murder, yet those crimes were suffered by the public authority to be committed openly. This may seem a paradox, but it is likewise truth; for there is a certain infamous rascal among us, who has the impudence of depriving more men of their lives, than, I believe all other violent causes put together: he has picked more pockets, ten to one, than all the thieves and robbers on the high road; yet all these villainies, have passed unnoticed by the authority. He assumes various shapes and names, as best suit his purpose, but in general he is known by the name of RUM.

To give you a catalogue of names would take up too much paper, and too much wound the feelings, by calling to mind the misfortunes of many hapless victims, who owe their ruin to this insidious cut throat. But one thing is remarkable, though all know him to be as arrant a villain as ever walked the earth, and that if they keep his company they are sure to have their pockets picked, yet such is his bewitching art, that he draws people in spite of their better knowledge, and makes them accessary to their own destruction.

The old renegado has a daughter, who, sometimes does nearly as much mischief as himself. Her name is IDLENESS. She is of a very pleasing appearance, and passive disposition, and therefore never fails, through the recommendation of her father, of becoming very acceptable to all his friends, who receive and treat her with such familiarity and kindness that she presently takes the liberty to introduce to their acquaintance, her son WANT, whom she incestuously had by her father; as they say death was begot upon sin by the devil; and for ugliness of feature, some have not scrupled to compare him to his ghastly highness; being remarkably lanthorn jaw'd, and looking ofthe wife dismally woe be-gone. With this freedom, however, the friends of Rum are not well pleased, wishing to avoid the society of Want as long as possible; but as he has a mighty bold and forward way with him, he will usually introduce himself into those places much frequented by his parents.

There are, of my acquaintance, four brothers, once respectable men enough, one of whom, the old fellow has slain out right, after having, by degrees, gulled him of all his cash, and delivered his family over to the care of his son, who resides in it. The other three he has abused at such an abominable rate, that they may be pronounced past praying for, unless we say, "The Lord have mercy on their souls."

It is surprising, when people happen to be in company with him suppose for instance, at a public house, they are at first very good friends, and sociable for some time, but at last grow surly, quarrel, and part in ill nature.

Edward Swiltub, of the family of Swiltubs, and a neighbour of mine, met him the other night at a tavern, where they were very agreeable companions the most part of the evening, but getting out of temper with each other, as usual, Ned came home in so great an ill humour, that he gave his wife Deborah, a most unmerciful drubbing; for which he could assign no earthly reason, but that he had quarrelled with Rum. Deborah swore she wished he never would be friends with him again; but there is the mischief of it, the very next time Ned meets him, the old affront is forgotten, and they are as great cronies as ever. Rum has lately got in with all parties; the wealthy, the poor, and I may say too, the saint as well as the sinner. Were some uncharitable folks to see, as I have seen, some very good church members in close communion with him, they might be apt to suspect they were none the better christians for it.

This, Mr. Printer, is a real grievance, heavier than the taxes, which the kind of gentry I have been talking of, make such an ado about. This is a deep tax upon the health, wealth, and well-being of mankind. And what barrier have we for the restraint of such a grievance? Why truly, nothing but a certainty of utter ruin and wretchedness in this life, and without amendment, which is seldom enough the case, the fear of damnation in the next. And what can such trifles do, when they come in competition with the refined pleasure, supreme enjoyment of tippling? They can no more avail than straws against a tempest. It would be happy if human prudence could contrive a method to put a stop to this progressive evil.

Now we have got a new constitution, every one is looking out for a golden age; but I much doubt if we ever see a golden age in this country, till Rum is taken in hand and banished out of it.

A well wisher to Sots.

The DESERTED FARM HOUSE.

THIS antique doom the mouldering tooth of time
Now level with the dust has almost laid;
Yet ere 'tis gone, I fix my humble rhyme
On these low ruins, that his years have made.

Behold the unsocial hearth! where once the fires
Blaz'd high, and check'd the win'try travellers woes;
See the weak roof, that abler props requires,
Admits the chilling winds, & swift descending snows.

Here, to forget the labours of the day,
No more the swains at evening hours repair,
But wandering flocks assume the well known way
To shun the rigours of the midnight air.

In yonder chamber, half to ruin gone,
Once stood the ancient housewife's curtain'd bed,
Timely the prudent matron has withdrawn,
And each domestic comfort with her fled.

The trees, the flowers that her own hands had rear'd,
The plants, the vines that were so verdant seen,
The trees, the flowers, the vines have disappear'd,
And every plant has vanish'd from the green.

So sits in tears on wide Campania's plain
The ancient mistress of a world enslav'd
That triumph'd o'er the land, subdu'd the main,
And time himself in her wild transports brav'd.

So sits in tears on Palestina's shore
The Hebrew town, of splendor once divine,
Her kings, her lords, her triumphs are no more;
Slain are her priests, and ruin'd every shrine.

Once in the bounds of this sequester'd room
Perhaps some swain nocturnal courtship made,
Perhaps some Sherlock mus'd amid the gloom,
Since love and death forever seek the shade.

Perhaps some miser, doom'd to discontent,
Here counted o'er the heaps acquir'd with pain,
He to the dust --his gold, on traffic sent,
Shall ne'er disgrace these mouldering walls again.

Nor shall the glow worm fopling, sunshine bred,
Seek, at the evening hour, this wanted dome --
Time has reduc'd the fabrick to a shed
Scarce fit to be the wandering beggars home.

And none but I its piteous fate lament --
None, none but I o'er its cold ashes mourn,
Sent by the muse---(the time perhaps mis-spent)
To shed her latest tears upon its silent urn.

ANECDOTE.

A Gentleman having missed his way, fortunately overtook a boy going with a quantity of tar to mark his master's sheep. The gentleman asked the way to....., but was directed by so many windings and turnings right and left, that he agreed to take the boy behind him on the horse, as he was going near to the same place. Finding him pert and docile, he gave him, as they rode on, some wholesome advice relative to his future conduct, adding occasionally, *mark me well*, my boy, Yes sir, says he, I do. However, he repeated the injunction so often, that the boy at last cried out *sir, I have no more tar.*

The Famous HORSE

LIBERTY,

WILL cover Mares this season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Pittsburgh, at the moderate price of seventeen shillings and six-pence the season, which will be received in country produce, and one bushel of oats, each mare. For ensuring a colt one guinea. The produce must be delivered by the first of of August.

Liberty, is a bright sorrel, 15 hands high, rising ten years old, has a good carriage, and well gaited. It is unnecessary to mention his pedigree, but the subscriber assures the public, it is equal to any in this country.

JOHN BLACKBURN.

Pittsburgh, April 24, 1789.

A HINT.

LENT by the subscriber to some persons at present not recollected, a broad axe, drawing knives, augers and gimblets: he flatters himself that those who have any of the above articles in their possession, will immediately bring them home, which will much oblige him, as he is in great need of them at this time.

CHRISTIAN MOWREY.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1789.

A FEMALE Child, to appearance between four and five years of age, who had been taken by a party of Shawanese last spring, and by them sold to a man of the Wyandot nation, was delivered up at the late treaty at Fort Harmar. She has no particular marks by which she can be distinguished, but is very fleshy, of a large growth, a very fine complexion, long white hair, and very beautiful black eyes. She is now in the New England settlement at Muskingum, and will be delivered to her parents or relations upon an application to General Harmar or Winthrop Sargent, Esquire. the Secretary of the Western Territory. It is said that the child was taken either upon Holsten or Clench river, and that her mother was taken at the same time, and is now a prisoner with the Cherokees that live amongst the Shawanese This circumstance may lead to a discovery of the relations. February 9, 1789.

[The Printers in Kentucky are requested to insert the above in their newspaper.]

WANTED,

AN Apprentice to the BOOT and SHOE Making Business, a lad from about 13 to 15 years of age. Apply to

THOMAS GREER.

Pittsburgh, March 20, 1789.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Dickinson township, Washington county, last June, seven stray Hogs, they are all marked with a piece cut out of the right ear, and a hole through the left, except one black sow, that has no mark perceivable. Whoever has lost said hogs, are requested to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN M'CLELLAN.

March 20, 1789.

THOSE who may be disposed to avail themselves of an opportunity of instructing their children, or those under their care, in the LEARNED LANGUAGES or MATHEMATICKS, are hereby informed, that the TRUSTEES of WASHINGTON ACADEMY have engaged the Reverend Mr. Thaddeus Dod to act as Teacher of that Academy, and that he will commence his Instructions in that Capacity, at the Town of Washington, on the first of March next.

February 1st, 1789.

ALL persons who stand indebted to Mr. William Greenough, merchant, late of this town, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is fully authorised to receive all debts due to the said William Greenough.

GEORGE WALLACE.

Pittsburgh, January 16, 1789.

RANAWAY on the 11th instant, a Negro Man about 40 years of age has lost two of his fore teeth speaks midling good English, had on when he went away a pair of striped linen trowsers, a new coarse linen shirt, an old brown coat. an old felt hat, and a pair of tanned mokasins. Whoever takes up said negro, and brings him home, or secures him so that his owner may get him again, shall receive Two Dollars Reward, and reasonable charges.

JOHN PERRY.

Braddock's Field, March 23, 1789.

A Generous price given for Clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

By the Printer hereof.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a house of entertainment, at the sign of the

BLACK LION,

near the foot of the Alleghany mountain, 12 miles west of the town of Bedford, on the great road lead from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, where all gentlemen travellers, and others, who please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment on the most reasonably terms, by the publics most humble servant.

DERRY RYAN.

December 1st, 1788.

Secretary's Office, October 31, 1788.

AGREEABLE to an act of the general assembly of the 13th of September, 1787, entitled "an act for allowing a further time to distribute the donation lands promised to the troops of this commonwealth." Notice is hereby given, That the drawing of the lottery for, and patenting of the said lots, will commence on the 3d day of November next, to be continued to the 13th of September, 1789.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS carried away by the ice, at the breaking up of the river, on Monday the 29th ult. from the mouth of Muddy creek, a stout built Keel Boat, between 30 and 40 feet in length Whoever has taken up said Boat, and will deliver her to the owner, at any of the landing places between Muddy creek and Wheling, shall receive the above reward by applying at the store of TURNBULL & MARMIE, in Pittsburgh. January 8, 1789.

The FAMOUS HORSE,

TRAVELLER,

WILL cover Mares the ensuing season, at the stable of the subscriber, in Alleghany county, Pitt township, about 11 miles from Pittsburgh, on the new state road, at the low rate of Twenty Shillings and one bushel of oats the season, [the oats to be delivered at the bringing of the mare] or Ten Shillings the single leap. Produce will be taken in payment, viz. wheat at 4s. rye at 3s. corn at 2s. and oats at 1s. 6d per bushel, and good 700 linen at 2s. 6d per yard. The payment to be made the first day of October next, at the house of the subscriber. The season will begin the first day of April, and end the last of June.

It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full, half, or quarter blooded, but his figure and breed are much esteemeed in the parts from whence he was brought, where he got many colts which are allowed to be equal to himself.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

March 6, 1789.

Reading, January 5, 1789.

MADE his escape from the subscriber, sheriff of the county of Berks, a certain Hartman Leithifer, about 5 feet 4 inches high, a swarthy complexion, black curly hair, had on when he went away a short blue coat, with white buttons, a round hat, and a pair of new boots. Whoever apprehends said runaway, and delivers him to any goaler, shall receive Two Half Joes, and if delivered in the goal of the county of Berks, shall receive Four half Joes reward, paid by,

JACOB BOWER, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

THE CUSE lately built and occupied by Mr. William Greenough at Pittsburgh, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Audrain, tenant at will. The terms will be one half cash down, and the remainder by instalments. For particulars apply by letter, post paid, to WILLIAM WHITESIDE, at the Tea Warehouse, Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

For Cash, or such Produce as may be agreed upon.

LOT No. 107, in the town of Pittsburgh, lying between Penn and Liberty streets, on which is a commodious log dwelling house, &c.

Do No. 108, inclosed with the former by a good paleing fence, the house and garden in good repair.

Do Lot No. 446, at the corner of Sixth & Wood streets,

Do. Lot No. 307, between Third and Fourth streets.

Do. Outlot No. 21, on the great road leading to Pittsburgh, containing 16 acres and 44 perches, between two and three acres of which is improved and sown with timothy seed last fall, about one half of said lot is well calculated for meadow, having the advantage of a small stream of water passing through one part, and a perennial spring so situated as may with ease be brought to flow over five or six acres annually.

Do. Lots No 95 and 112, and outlots No. 258 and 257, in the town and outlots of Alleghany, the outlots are good and convenient, the greater part of which when improved, will be good meadow ground.

Do. Lots No. 46 and 47, in the depreciation lands, containing 530 acres, with the usual allowance adjoining Col. Melcher's new town on the Ohio, and through a part of which runs the Sewickly creek, where a mill may conveniently be erected, and well supplied with water.

All persons inclining to purchase the above property, or any part thereof, are desired to make their proposals to the subscriber, who will shew the property to any person inclining to purchase, and will receive proposals to the first of June next, at which time, the purchaser or purchasers, if any, shall be made known: and if unsold at that period, the premises will be rented for such terms as may be agreed upon. Good titles will be given for all, or any part of the above named property by the subscriber, or his attorney in his absence.

SAMUEL BARR.

Pittsburgh, 12th March, 1789.

BLANK

Judgement Bonds

To be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh.

Four Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscribers living in East Pennsborough township, Cumberland county, on the 15th of December last, a servant lad, named JOHN BUTLER, about 20 years of age, five feet six inches high, full round face, short curly black hair, he has lost the first joint of his right thumb; his cloathing not particularly known. Whoever secures said servant in any jail so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges.

WILLIAM or THOMAS KELSO.

LOST by the subscriber on the [illegible] a discharge given him by Brigadier [illegible] Harmar, as a corporal in the first United [illegible] regiment. Whoever has found said [illegible] will much oblige the subscriber by [illegible] the Printer. ELISHA [illegible]

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL, *at his Printing-Office in Water Street, near Ormsby's Ferry, where Subscriptions* [illegible] ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care and Expedition.* TISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every Continuance after one fourth of a Dollar;